

# LIN28B Antibody (N-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)  
Catalog # AP1485A

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, IHC-P, FC, IF, E
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">Q6ZN17</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	Rabbit IgG
<b>Antigen Region</b>	1-30

## Additional Information

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<b>Other Names</b>	Protein lin-28 homolog B, Lin-28B, LIN28B, CSDD2
<b>Target/Specificity</b>	This LIN28B antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-30 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human LIN28B.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB~~1:2000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 FC~~1:25 IF~~1:25 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
<b>Format</b>	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.
<b>Storage</b>	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Precautions</b>	LIN28B Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Protein Information

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### Background

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Lin-28 homolog B (LIN28B) is overexpressed in hepatocellular carcinoma. The heterochronic gene lin-28 is a key regulator of developmental timing in the nematode *Caenorhabditis elegans*. Similar with lin-28 proteins, LIN28B conserves a cold shock domain and a pair of CCHC zinc finger domains. Phylogenetic analysis suggests that they might arise as a result of duplication from an ancestral gene. Overexpression of LIN28B was noted in most HCC cell lines and clinical samples. A short LIN28B isoform was also identified in non-tumor liver tissue and fetal liver. Although predominantly localized in the cytoplasm, LIN28B protein shows cell cycle-dependent nuclear translocation in Huh7 cells. Induced expression of exogenous LIN28B in

a tet-off cell line promoted cancer cell proliferation.

## References

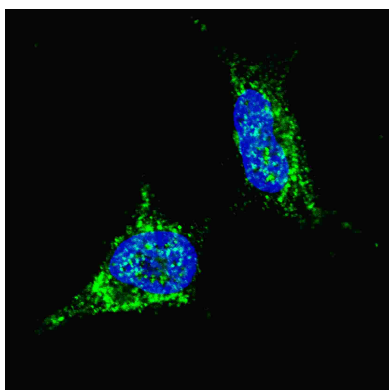
References for protein:

Guo,Y., Gene 384, 51-61 (2006)

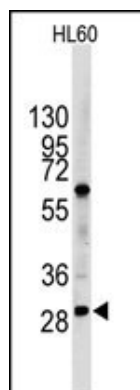
References for SY5Y (SH-SY5Y; ATCC#CRL-2266): 1. Ross RA, et al. Coordinate morphological and biochemical interconversion of human neuroblastoma cells. J. Natl. Cancer Inst. 71: 741-749, 1983. [PubMed: 6137586];

2. Biedler JL, et al. Multiple neurotransmitter synthesis by human neuroblastoma cell lines and clones. Cancer Res. 38: 3751-3757, 1978. [PubMed: 29704].

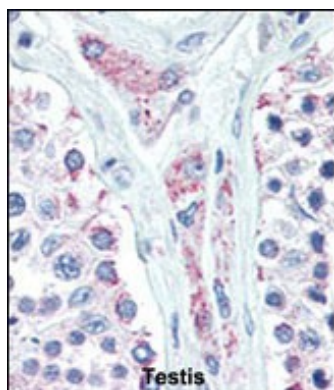
## Images



Fluorescent confocal image of SY5Y cells stained with LIN28B (N-term) antibody. SY5Y cells were fixed with 4% PFA (20 min), permeabilized with Triton X-100 (0.2%, 30 min). Cells were then incubated with AP1485a LIN28B (N-term) primary antibody (1:100, 2 h at room temperature). For secondary antibody, Alexa Fluor® 488 conjugated donkey anti-rabbit antibody (green) was used (1:1000, 1h). Nuclei were counterstained with Hoechst 33342 (blue) (10 µg/ml, 5 min). Note the highly specific localization of the LIN28B immunosignal to the cytoplasm, supported by Human Protein Atlas Data (<http://www.proteinatlas.org/ENSG00000187772>).

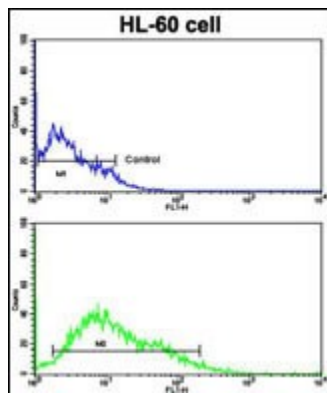


Western blot analysis of LIN28B Antibody (N-term) (Cat.#AP1485a) in HL60 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). LIN28B (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human Testis tissue reacted with LIN28B Antibody (N-term)(Cat.#AP1485a), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by AEC staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

Flow cytometric analysis of HL-60 cells using LIN28B Antibody (N-term)(bottom histogram) compared to a negative control cell (top histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.



## Citations

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- [Role of ribosomal protein RPS2 in controlling let-7a expression in human prostate cancer.](#)

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.